Financial Statement of APPOMATTOX COUNTY

Showing Resources and Disbursements for the year beginning July 1, 1940 and ending June 30, 1941.

RECEIPTS

1940	
July 1 Balance —General Fund	12,127.39
Current	22,920.17
Delinquent Taxes	1,755.79
Land Redemptions	208.14
County Licenses	487.92
Transfer Fees	139.50
Fines—Trial Justice Court etc.	806.25
Interest on Funds	204.03
Dog License Tags (Net)	1,281.88
Refunds	102.12
Share A. B. C. Profits	9,015.78
Trial Justice Appropriation	600.00
Capitation Taxes Returned	874 65
Public Assistance Grants —State	8,275.00
Public Assistance Grants— Federal	7,827.98
From Dog Tax Fund	21.51
	66,849.39

DISBURSEMENTS

COUNTY ADMINISTRATION

Board of Supervisors

Compensation and mileage of members	$618.80
Compensation of Clerk	150.00
Recording Deeds	5.00
Auditing County and Treasurers Records	325.00
Dues— Membership League Virginia Counties	30.00

County Finance Board

Compensation and mileage of members and Clerk	65.20
	$ 1,194.00

ASSESSMENT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY

Reassessment etc.

Compensation of clerk making up books	50.00
Bookbinding	4.80

Commissioner of Revenue

Compensation of Commissioner	1,233.34
Compensation of Clerk	360.00
Clerk, making transfers	16.67
Surety Bond Premium	5.33
Traveling expenses of Commissioner	165.23
Stationery, office supplies etc.	29.54
	1,863.01

COLLECTION AND DISBURSEMENT OF TAXES AND OTHER RECEIPTS

Compensation of County Treasurer	1,333.28
Clerk— Rec. Delinquent Lists	1.20
Compensation— Delinquent Tax Collector	18.76
Compensation Deputies and office assistants	1,136.36
Advertising	8.33
Surety Bond Premiums	208.34
Repairs to office equipment	8.80
Telephone and Telegraph	28.00
Traveling expenses	10.00
Safety and burglary insurance	30.00
Stationery, office supplies etc.	304.52
	$3,092.59

RECORDING OF DOCUMENTS

County Clerk, Compensation	1,000.00
Auditing by Auditor Public Accounts	35.95
Telephone and Telegraph	45.65
Stationery, office supplies etc.	262.53
	$1,344.13

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Circuit Court

Compensation Circuit Judge	$ 379.14
Compensation of Jurors	158.60
Compensation of Jury Commissioners	15.00

Trial Justice Court

Compensation of Trial Justice	1,200.00
Telephone and telegraph service	51.75
Stationery, office supplies etc.	44.08

Commonwealth's Attorney

Compensation	699.98
Stationery and supplies	13.66
	$2,563.21

CRIME PREVENTION AND DETECTION

Compensation of Sheriff	614 00
Compensation as probation officer	120.00
Disinfectants	19.45
Compensation of Jailor	14.00
Laundry Jail blankets etc.	4.00
Bedding	32.27
Cleaning material and supplies	11.63
Medical supplies	3.94
	$ 805.29

FIRE PREVENTION AND EXTINCTION

State Forester for Fire Extinction Service	$370.75

PUBLIC WELFARE

Compensation of Board members	300.00

Superintendent's Office

Compensation of Superintendent	1,440.00
Compensation of Aids, Clerks, etc.	1,450.80
Freight and drayage	104.00
Premiums on surety bond	5.00
Postage, telegraph and telephone	210.90
Traveling expense	747.50
Stationery, printed forms etc.	104.59

Public Assistance—Federal—State—Local

General relief	2,866.04
Old Age Assistance	12,030.00
Aid to Blind	956.00
Aid to Dependent Children	2,736.50
Mattress project	50.00
Rent, storage surplus products	100.00
Hospitalization	28.00
Fuel	10.25
Sewing room materials	59.84
Contribution—Childrens Home Society	50.00
Contribution—Little Sisters of the Poor	50.00

Lunacy Commissions

Compensation of members	95.50
Arrests and summons	18.00
	$23,472.92

PUBLIC HEALTH

Compensation Registrars of Vital Statistics	73.25

ADVANCEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

Compensation of farm demonstrators	1,575.00
Compensation of home demonstration	350.00
Fidelity	57.80
	$1,982.80

PROTECTION OF LIVE STOCK AND FOWLS

Compensation of Game Warden	300.00
Record book and tags	19.20
Bounty claims	186.50
Fowl claims	11.06
Live Stock claims	97.50
	$644.26

ELECTIONS

Compensation of election officials	$73.70
Preparing— printing and posting voting lists	70.98
Fuel for booths	2.50
	$147.18

MAINTENANCE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Wages of Janitor	360.00
Electric current	204.23
Fire Insurance Premiums	79.33
Workmens Compensation Insurance	31.05
Repairs to buildings and upkeep of grounds	193.07
Water rent	93.34
Bldg. material and supplies	43.08
Fuel	655.96
	$1,660.00

ROAD ADMINISTRATION

Compensation of Clerk	100.00
Unclassified	25.00
	$125.00

MISCELLANEOUS OPERATING FUNCTIONS

Supplies —Selective Service	26.86
Confederate Reunion —Exp. veterans	20.00
	46.86

Summary

General Fund	$16,328.72
Dog Tax Fund	644.26
Virginia Public Assistance Fund	22,711.33
	$39,684.31

Teste: C. W. SMITH, CE.R.K

Pamplin News

Pamplin, Feb. 9.- Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. L.H. Fears were Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Fears, of Lynchburg.

Mr. and Mrs Edward Davis and Miss Mamie Inge and Mac Inge were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lopold Inge, of Wilson.

Mrs. C. C. Rosser, Miss Eurlean Rosser, Mr. and Mrs. James Rosser and Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Covington and family were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin S. Rosser Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Pittenger and son, of Lexington were week-end guests in the homes of Mrs. Bessie Wilkerson and Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Pittenger.

Mrs. Hollis Ligon, of Amelia was the week-end guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Dickerson.

Mrs. L. M. Southall and Miss Ernestine Southall spent Saturday in Lynchburg.

Sergeant Willis Ligon, of Fort Meade is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Ligon.

Frank Gilliam is a patient in the Virginia Baptist hospital, Lynchburg.

Dr. and Mrs. C. H. McCall visited the latter's brother, Marion Ponton, who is ill in a Richmond hospital, last Sunday.

The regular monthly meeting of the Pamplin O. E. S. was held on Tuesday.

Mrs. N. L. McClenny and Miss Aileen McClenny were week- end guests of Mr. and Mrs. K. L. McClenny, of Farmville.

Pamplin, Feb. 11.- The Missionary Society of the Baptist church met at the parsonage Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. L. W. Worsham was leader. The topic "What soever things are honest," was discussed by Mrs. Wm. M. Black, Mrs. James McDearmon, Mrs. L. N. Ligon and Mrs. Taylor Inge. The president, Mrs. H. T. Terry, had charge of the devotional service. Mrs. E. E. McClenny, the chairman of mission study, announced that the mission study book entitled, "Fellow Helpers in the truth" will be presented by the young woman's auxiliary March 5. An offering was taken for the 1945 Debtless Denomination.

Mrs. Robert Fore was hostess to the W. C. T. U. on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. W. M. Black had charge of the meeting.

A class in home hygiene and care of the sick has been organized at Pamplin high school under the direction of Miss Susie Davidson. The class meets every Thursday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Harry St. John was held up by a Negro last Monday evening and his cash register was robbed of approximately $100. Fortunately, the alleged robber was caught by officers in Farmville that night.

Guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. H.T. Terry during the week-end were: N. C. Terry and Miss Ruth Cooper, of Martinsville; H. T. Terry Jr., coach and instructor at Hargrave Military Academy, Miss Sallie Love Terry, of S.T.C., Farmville, George A. Terry, of Lynchburg and Mr. and Mrs. J.B.Terry of Appomattox.

Funeral services for Harry Payne were conducted at the Pamplin Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon.

a star among laxatives all over the South

BLACK-DRAUGHT

The American BANKING System is Democracy at its Best

There are some 16,000 American banks, each owned and operated by local citizens. Separate in a sense —yet they are knit together into one great 'system' by the common aim of service. Responsive to the needs of each community, yet they are geared to meet the nation's needs instantly in its hour of crisis. There's nothing like it elsewhere; it's the secret of another country; it's democracy functioning at its very best.

Bank of Appomattox

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

In This War Era The Newspaper is your most complete and dependable information source

Keep the Presses Rolling

by your paid-up subscription!

THE TIMES-VIRGINIAN

The Home Front

This job of organizing all our people and all they own to defeat the Axis is a big job, the biggest job we've ever tackled. You might say we are making the Ship of State into a Ship of War . . a warship with a crew of 132,000,000 souls and more than enough ammunition in its magazine to blow Hitler and Hirohito and il Duce off the face of the earth (only first we have to get the ammunition on deck).

That's the job we have taken on and we know we are going to do it, too. It looks like a very complicated job, and it is complicated in many ways when we get down to cases; when we begin to consider what is to be done with this industry or that, or how best we can use a certain scarce metal or some other material.

But basically the job has a simple pattern, and this is it:

(1) Take care of really important civilian needs.. the really important ones like foods and fuel and clothing and necessary transportation, not the ones we used to think were important in the old, soft days.

(2) Concentrate everything else, —men and machines and materials— on the work of war. Everything.

(3) See that all the people get a square deal, control prices, guard against inflation. Because if we were to permit runaway prices and inflation we would be putting a weapon into the hands of our enemies.

From the way things have been going in the past few days it looks as though a lot of folks who would like to make an extra penny out of the country's need, who'd create artificial scarcities or cash in on real ones if they could, are going to find pickings slim and trouble plenty.

This isn't 1917-18.

The Office of Price Administration has the duty of watching against inflationary price rises and batting down profiteers, and OPA has been very busy lately.

When OPA Administrator Leon Henderson clapped a price ceiling over washing machines and ironers the other day it was the fifth important schedule of maximum prices in the field of what are called "consumer durables" (that means things that are supposed to last and, with the war on, they'll better). Previously OPA had set prices over radios and automobiles, cooking and heating stoves, wool floor coverings.

The war brought speculation in kitchen staples, in tea and pepper and cocoa, forced prices to levels unjustified by supply. We had two year's supply of pepper in the warehouses, a great deal of tea. Cocoa we get from Brazil and West Africa. African shipments are expected to be resumed soon.

OPA moved in on this situation, too. OPA fixed sharply lower maximum wholesale prices for tea, announced schedules containing lesser reductions for pepper and cocoa.

OPA moves in with price schedules wherever it sees signs of inflationary pressure on prices. It moved on Southern hardwood lumber last week, for instance, and on bed sheets and Nylon hosiery.

The time is coming when women won't be able to buy any more Nylon stockings. That's because the Army and Navy, as silk stocks become exhausted, turn more and more to Nylon for such special purposes as making parachute cloth. The time is coming, and that soon, when American's women will be wearing stockings made of rayon and cotton—already WPB has ordered rayon producers to set aside a larger proportion of their March output for the hosiery trade.

But in the meantime, as stocks of Nylon in hosiery dwindle, demand increased. So did wholesale prices — on a scale which OPA termed profiteering and inflationary. And OPA set a ceiling over the wholesale price of Nylon hose, warned that retail prices were as high as they can be permitted to go.

Women's stockings also figure in a WPB order designed to save 7,000,000 pounds of boxboard and paper. It specifies that stockings be packed without individual wrappings, and double the usual number to a box.

WPB also acted to save more tin by cutting the amount of tin coating which may be applied to tin cans and WPB's Bureau of Industrial Conservation got tough about the vast piles of scrap metal lying in the nation's automobile graveyards. WBP warned operators of these graveyards that where they reject "fair offers" for their collection of jalopy carcasses they may face requisition of their entire yards —including all used parts.

Plans for a "Victory Model" ... [illegible] to follow here on the heels of the "Victory Bicycle. . ." Experts more of these "Victory Models" in machinery and household appliances, stripped of all accessories, using substitutes for strategic metals wherever possible . . . Chromium, which used to put an added shine on so many of these appliances; which typified a period almost as much as the automobile, now has been allocated entirely to war production.

Mica splittings are growing scarce . . . They're used in electrical installation and we used to get most of ours from the Far East. . . . There's mica in the U. S. A. and in South America but splitting it into 'blocks' or 'sheets' is difficult tedious work . . . Ceramics can be used as a substitute in some electrical work — and we've plenty of clay. . . . Because mainly which [illegible]

cabretta (cabreta's the skin of 'hair' sheep, moved WPB to ask the industry to save skins by using new methods, substitute one . . . The skins are used for shoe uppers - especially in women's shoes, gloves, leather goods . . . Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands may [illegible] to make rum up to 90 per cent of last year's production. That's because it is one of their major industries . . . Even the Army is saving rubber, putting less of the crude product into gas masks, eliminating sponge rubber seats from its 'Jeeps' . . . Director of Defense Transportation Joseph B. Eastman tells what's 2apt to happen as the rubber shortage catches up with motor transportation, as military demands upon the railroads grow. . . . says Mrs. Eastman, bluntly, "Shoe leather will have to take the place of rubber. . . . The civilian population will find it necessary to substitute leg power, shoe or on bicycles, for mus' gas power.' Recommended for those who talk about "insurmountable difficulties to rapid conversion of industry, WPB Production Division Director William H. Harrison's remarks to members of the rapidly-converting typewriter industry: "There's no sense in talking about 1943, the job will be done this year." . . . OPA and the Department of Agriculture are working together to insure plentiful supplies of foodstuffs at fair prices. stocks of most staples are at or near record levels, floors under farm prices protect farmers who are going to make this an all-out year in agricultural production.

Pair of youths get life terms in Loveles murder.

Mrs. Roosevelt named by Negroes to honor roll for her work last year in race relations.

Big Swedish ship is sunk by Nazi submarine.

The Quickest, Surest Way YOU Can Help Win This War . . .

Buy Defense BONDS—STAMPS Now!

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Designed to keep America's cars serving for the duration. . . . To prolong the life of your car—to avoid many major repair bills —to protect your pocketbook—to preserve your motor car transportation. . . . See your Chevrolet dealer today for full details of Chevrolet's original "Car Conservation Plan," and keep your car serving well by keeping it well serviced.

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Appomattox, Va.

Form No. DSS 191

Report to The Nation

(Continued from Page One)

The complexity of modern war production is described in the report. Not only must essential raw materials be brought from all parts of the world; new ones must be developed. So the "production of the tools of war is an endless struggle to build new factories and expand existing ones; to convert the machinery of peace to the purposes of war. Government and private industry have joined hands to invest a total of 7 billion dollars in plant construction and expansion. Steel ingot capacity is to be increased by 10,000,000 tons, aluminum production by 700,000,000 pounds a year and magnesium production by 350,000,000 pounds. But even these totals are inadequate for the 1943 objective of 125,000 airplanes a year. Machine tools, without which the whole program would hog down, were being produced at a rate of only 150,000,000 dollars a year before France fell. This year the total should reach 1.2 billion dollars. Plant conversion and the adjustment of small business to war production is under way, the report states, but the difficulties have been great.

No part of the program would be possible without the workers who battle long hours and arduously for the Army and Navy at the front. "The first conquest of the Nazis," says the report to the nation, "was the conquest of their own people." The Reich factories which belch forth the armaments of aggression are run by slaves. The factories of democracy must be run by free men, holding dear their rights to work for whom they please under conditions which satisfy them. There were strikes. Priceless time, never to be regained, was lost. But now representatives of the CIO and the A. F. of L. have given a pledge against strikes and the employers have promised that there will be no lock-outs in essential industries. A War Labor Board is to pass [illegible]

Equally vital is a [illegible] supply of workers skilled in the technical processes of war manufacturing. Five million workers have already been drawn into the production program; within six months an additional 5,000,000 will be needed. The existing industrial army must be trebled by the end of the year and quadrupled by the close of 1944. Some shortages will be unavoidable, but a training program of unprecedented size will furnish most of the needed men and women. Already nearly 2,500,000 workers have been taught to run the machines which produce the goods of war. Labor unions have been scouting the country for former members who because of the depression, became filling station operators or entered less essential trades. Particular care is being taken to see that no woman qualified for a war job fails to receive it. An estimated 500,000 women and girls are already at work, many of them in aircraft plants. Yet only four women in every 1,000 are now employed in war industries as compared with 21 in the last war.

A final aspect of the production problem described in the report to the nation is that of transportation. "It is not enough to produce the goods of war. They must be moved, and moved swiftly, by rail, by air, by boat to their destination." This is being accomplished by new cars and locomotives and by more efficient use of existing equipment. But the added freight which must be moved this year will strain the railways and the truck lines of the nation to a breaking point.

Subscription rate: $1.50 a year, payable in advance.

Kimmel and Short ask retirement.

U. S. Navy needs thousands of volunteers.

Foresee Russian domination of Europe if Axis loses war.

New Polish army now in training in Canada.

Knudsen demands greater war effort.

Experts warn that Germany still is world's greatest single military force, despite Russian campaign.

Thousands protest against Congressmen voting selves pension.

Rangoon suffers heavily from Jap air raids.

Suspect Vichy aided Rommel.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON

FEBRUARY 11, 1847 — OCTOBER 18, 1931

A MAN TO REMEMBER . . . . in these days of peak production

American industry owes much to Thomas Edison. Domestic America, too, is equally in his debt. No one in our history has done more to better the American standard of living than Edison. Our comfortable, well-lighted homes, our work-saving electric kitchens, our many electrical comforts, stem from Edison's inventive genius. He stands in the front ranks of our country's great men.

Virginia Public Service Co.